OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1751. [N°. 359.]

BESIDES the Gentlemen in Red, I muſt take Notice of another *Army*, perhaps equally numerous, which is alſo extremely dangerous to the Liberties of a Free People. As the uniform Gentry are more properly the Soldiers of the C——, tho' often employed to ſerve the Purpoſes of a Miniſtry, I ſhall chuſe to diſtinguiſh the other Corps by the Title of *Miniſterial Soldiers* only. Whence it appears, that the Servants of the C—— have, in ſome Reſpects, greatly the Advantage of the P—ce who wears it: Since they not only exact Obedience from the Troops intended for the Ornament and Dignity of Majeſty, but have alſo their *peculiar Interate Army*, trained and diſciplined by Rules of their own forming, and always ready to take their Parts, not only againſt the People, but againſt the true Intereſt of the S———n himſelf.

It is almoſt needleſs to add, after this Deſcription, that I have now in View the very formidable Army of *Pl—e—n*. Tho' I am not certain, how many Squadrons and Battalions are contained in this Army, I will venture to ſuppoſe, that it does not upon the whole conſiſt of leſs than 20,000 Men, of all Ranks and Degrees: And I ſhould not probably exceed the Truth, if, by taking in the great Number of Dependents on nominal Places, and the Expectants, who are to be conſidered in the ſame Light as Cadets and Volunteers in the Military Army, I were to make their Number much larger.

All theſe are united in one common Intereſt, and obſequious to one common Call. The M———r, who has the Direction of the T———y, and of courſe is ever the Chief among M——rs, is alſo of neceſſity the Captain-general and Field-marſhal of this *Civil Army*. Thoſe, who have Votes in this Order of Soldiery (and he takes Care, that the greateſt Part of them ſhall have Votes, either in a rep———tive Capacity, or in the Election of thoſe who are to rep——nt) are and act as one Man upon every Occaſion, where the Views of their Commander in Chief are to be promoted. They never, or but very rarely, deſert their Colours; being too well paid for their Service to have any Hopes of bettering their Fortunes by a Change.

If this Service is ever abandoned by Individuals, it is by ſome few only of thoſe in ſubordinate Command, who have Spirit enough, as well as Property, to be independent; or are diſguſted by being put upon ſuch Duty as they think does not properly belong to their Rank and Character. And whenever ſuch a Deſertion as this happens, it makes no Breach in the Eſtabliſhment, nor does it weaken the Authority of the General in Chief, who has always Candidates enough ready of a more obſequious Temper, among his Cadets and Volunteers, to fill up the Vacancies of every Degree.

The Danger of this Army, which emphatically deſerves the Epithet of *mercenary*, is by ſo much the greater, as it is ſuſpected, at leaſt, to have no ſmall Power over the very Exiſtence, and a conſtant Influence on the Diſpoſition and Conſtitution, of the military Army. Were the Civil Legions once diſbanded, there would ſoon be a Reform, if not a total Reduction, of thoſe under martial Regulation. There would be the leſs Danger in future Times, under any CÆSAR of equal Ambition with him of Antiquity, of having the *Rubicon* of our Liberties paſſed in Defiance of our Laws, and that Conſtitution trampled on, which was the Boaſt of our Anceſtors, and bequeathed to us as a ſacred Legacy. Tho' there is not at preſent any Danger of this Kind within View, we cannot tell how ſuddenly it may ariſe, like a Storm in Summer, over the Heads of our Poſterity; if we do not take the ſame Care to provide for their Security, as our Predeceſſors have taken to provide for ours.

After this general and tranſient Review of the Army of *Pl—e—n*, as a collective Body, we are naturally led to conſider how much the very Common-Soldiers in this Service, are in a better Condition than thoſe who wear the uniform Livery of the Crown. The loweſt Claſs of them, the very Gaugers in the Exciſe, expect to be treated as Gentlemen, and are as well paid for their Service, excluſive of *Perquiſites*, as ſome of the Subaltern Officers, who bear his Majeſty's Commiſſion in the military Eſtabliſhment. What the *Perquiſites* of *theſe Gentlemen* are, cannot eaſily be known by any but themſelves. Perhaps they differ according to the ſeveral Taxes in which they are employed, and the Diſtricts where they are ſtationed. It is enough for my preſent Purpoſe, that common Experience ſhews us, they have Advantages ſufficient to make the Service their Choice, and ſeldom quit the loweſt Degree of it, unleſs to be promoted to a higher. They look upon a Diſcharge as a great Diſgrace and Puniſhment; nor is it ever inflicted, unleſs for ſome Offence againſt their Superiors: For Subordination is as ſtrictly obſerved in this, as in the other Army.

And if we aſcend to the Officers of this Civil Corps, we ſhall ſee Reaſon to ſuſpect that the greateſt Part of them have *Perquiſites*, much exceeding their nominal and viſible Salaries. How many of theſe Gentlemen, who are rated on the Liſt, or *Civil Muſter-Roll*, at only 60, 80, or 100*l. per Ann.* not only aſſume the Title, but live with the Splendor and Expence of Eſquires? And as to thoſe of the ſuperior Orders (whom, to follow the Gradation of military Subordination, we may conſider as the Field-Officers of different Degrees, as Majors, Lieutenant-Colonels, Colonels, Brigadiers, Major and Lieutenant Generals, and Generals of Horſe and Foot) it is certain, from the Appearance they make when in Commiſſion, and the Arts which Men of the beſt Families put in Practice to obtain Rank upon this Civil Eſtabliſhment, that, if not the Salaries, the *Perquiſites* at leaſt are much greater than thoſe of the military Gentlemen, with whom we compare them in their ſeveral Degrees.

Upon the whole, it is always thought a ſufficient Account of any Man, who ſeems to live with more Extravagance than his Neighbours, and is perhaps newly riſen to this Shew of Opulence from a State of Indigence and Penury, to ſay he has got a *Place* under the Government. It is needleſs after this, to enquire what is his Salary; ſince that in moſt Caſes gives a very imperfect Idea of his Income. Almoſt every little Tool of Power has in his Hands ſome Means of Oppreſſion, which enable him to ſqueeze or extort certain Fees, with Impunity, out of thoſe over whom he has the Superintendency, or with with whom he has any Concern in the Execution of his Office.

A Governor of a certain Garriſon-Town (no Matter for the Name of the Man, but that of the Town I think was *G—b———r*) whoſe Promotions had all been in the military Service, and who had no Idea of the *Perquiſites* ariſing to the Officers on any other Eſtabliſhment, kept a favourite Footman, whom he treated with great Confidence: But obſerving, after they had been ſome time in the Town, that the Fellow had loſt his uſual Spruceneſs, and made a much worſe Figure than the Servant of an inferior Officer; his Excellency, one Morning, opened the following Dialogue, while *John* was dreſſing him.

Gov. What a dirty Dog art thou grown! I am aſhamed to ſee thee. Thou haſt hardly a clean Shirt once in a Week. Thy Hair is neglected, and, in ſhort, thou art become the greateſt Sloven in the whole Garriſon.

John. May it pleaſe your Honour, I do the beſt I can to credit your Service, which, I muſt own, has always been very good to me. But Things are ſo d—nable dear in this curſed Place, that it is impoſſible for a poor Servant, upon his bare Wages, (and your Honour knows here are no Vails) to appear like a Gentleman.

Gov. But how comes it that Col. ———'s Servant, who I am ſure has not more Wages than thou haſt, cuts a Figure ſo much better? It is a Diſgrace to me, who am the principal Man here, that my Valet ſhould make the worſt Appearance.

John. I am ſorry, Sir, it is ſo; but your Honour knows, that the Colonel has made a *Place* for *Thomas*, which he enjoys together with his Wages. It is impoſſible indeed to live here as one ſhould without a *Place*. Would to God your Honour, who has ſo many *Places* to diſpoſe of, would think of one ſmall one for poor *John*.

Gov. I know of nothing that is vacant at preſent. —Can'ſt thou tell me of any thing that would ſuit thy Character and Capacity?

John. Indeed, Sir, every good Thing is caught up as ſoon as poſſible; but there is one Duty under your Honour, which no particular Perſon has been appointed to perform. If I could have that only, 'till ſomething better may offer ——

Gov. What do'ſt thou mean, *John?*

John. The Duty of delivering out the Candles, every Evening, to the Garriſon, which I now do, by your Honour's Command, without the leaſt Advantage. But were this Service erected into a *Place*, and I appointed your Honour's *Candle-keeper*, with the whole Stock in my Poſſeſſion, I would undertake to make a much better Appearance. There is nothing, Sir, like a *good Place*.

Gov. I cannot ſee to the Bottom of this: However, from this Moment, I appoint thee *Candle-keeper*. Here, take the Key, which I uſed to give thee only at the Time of Delivery, entirely into thy Cuſtody. If thou defraudeſt any Regiment or Guard of it's Due, I ſhall ſoon hear of it, and thy Ambition will only bring thee to Diſgrace. And without defrauding, I cannot gueſs whence thy Profits are to ariſe.

Here ended the firſt Dialogue, and *John* went on ſome Weeks, in his new Place, continually improving both in Cleanlineſs and Spirits. His Hair was tucked back and plaiſtered: His Linnen was white and fine; and a new Livery-frock, which he received about this Time from his Excellence, was made in ſo elegant a Taſte, with ſhort Skirts, ſcanty Sleeves, and a dropping Cape, that it is ſaid to have been the Pattern of thoſe Frocks which have lately been ſo much in Vogue in the *Beaux Monde*. After the Governor had ſilently obſerved, with Pleaſure, this Alteration in *John*, and found that no Complaints were made againſt him, in the Adminiſtration of his new Office, he took a proper Opportunity to queſtion him again, to the following Effect.

Gov. Whence is it, *John*, that thou art able te ſupport theſe additional Expences? Thou haſt a pretty *Place* indeed; but as yet not a Shilling has been paid of thy Salary. And as to *Perquiſites*, I do not ſee from whence they can ariſe, ſince the Tale of Candles to every Diviſion is fixed and certain.

John. Ah, Sir, the Salary is the Thing leaſt conſidered with us *Placemen:* There are Secrets, may it pleaſe your Honour, Secrets which are known only to ourſelves.

Gov. But with me, *John*, they may'ſt be free: Thou knoweſt I am thy Friend, and will not betray thee. Prithee, tell me then, what is the great Secret in the Miſtery of *Candle-keeping*.

John.

HALF PENNY

1927

John. Your Honour may command what you pleaſe of the Creature you have made. I rely, Sir, upon your Word. My Profits ariſe from having the Candles continually in my Cuſtody.

Gv. As how, *John?* That cannot *encreaſe their Number.*

John. No, Sir; but it may *diminiſh their Weight.* To be plain then, there is a large Copper always employed in your Honour's Kitchen; and I, by taking out in the Morning, the Candles which are to be delivered in the Evening, and hanging them over the Steam of this Copper, with a proper Receptable underneath, am enabled every Day to get from them, by *Sweating*, at leaſt One Shilling's Worth of Tallow. This, added to my Wages, and the Credit I am already in, ſince it is known I am a *Placeman*, would enable me to do much greater Things than theſe, if greater would not misbecome me as your Honour's Servant.

Gov. By my faith, *John*, thou art a Genius, and ſhalt be better provided for the firſt Opportunity. When I return to *England*, I will uſe all my Intereſt to get thee recommended at C——t.

What became of *John* afterwards, and whether he now rolls thro' the Streets of *London* in his Coach, I have not been informed. But many a *Placeman*, who has ſet out as meanly as *John*, hath riſen to that, and even much greater Honours, when Fortune has continued to be their Friend. Such are the great Advantages of being in *Place!*

Perhaps this particular Miſtery of *Candle-Sweating* was never practiced with ſuch good Purpoſe, by any other Perſon as in this Inſtance by *John*. But every petty Exciſeman, who is employed in that Part of the Revenue which ariſes from Candles, has doubtleſs the Power of *Sweating*, if not the Candles themſelves, yet the poor *Candle-makers.*

I never had the Honour of being in his Majeſty's Kitchen, and am perfectly a Stranger to the Manner in which the Buſineſs of it is tranſacted. However, I make no Queſtion but his Majeſty's *Kitchen-ſtuff* is a notable *Perquiſite* to ſome *greaſy Eſquire*, and perhaps to two or three *greaſy Gentlemen* his Subordinates in *Place*. As to the other Offices, I ſhall not at preſent enquire into them; ſince no body will doubt, but the meaneſt *Placeman*, in the loweſt of them, is at leaſt equal to a *Candle-keeper* or a *Scullion.*

LONDON.

We hear that 18000 Land-Forces will be employed for the Service of the next Year, including Guards and Garriſons.

A Bill is ordered into Parliament to naturalize foreign Proteſtants.

Thurſday Morning early a Gentleman was brôt to Newgate, by Order of the Houſe of Commons. He was taken into Cuſtody on account of the Weſtminſter Election.

On Friday laſt Ten Boys and Ten Girls were taken into the Foundling-Hoſpital. The Number that offered were 31 Boys & 24 Girls, ſo that 35 were turned away, which ſhews the Advantage a more liberal Endowment would be of.

Mr. Welch, the Clothier, who died a few Days ſince at Bethnal-Green, hath left 300 l. for the Uſe of the Diſſenters Meeting there, and likewiſe 200 l. for bringing up young Men in the Miniſtry; as alſo 10 l. to the Charity-School in Poor Jury Lane, 20 l. to the Poor belonging to New Broadſtreet Meeting, and 10 l. for the Uſe of the Charity-School in Shakeſpear's Walk in Shadwell.

The late Samuel Thayer, Eſq; has, by his laſt Will, left above 3000 l. in Legacies, amongſt which are 200 l. to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, of which he was a Governor; 200 l. to the Foundling Hoſpital, and 100 l. to the Poor of the Pariſh of Langham. The Reſidue of his perſonal Eſtate to Chriſt. Wyvill, Eſq; his Executor.

On Tueſday was interred the Coffin and Remains of a Farmer at Stevenage in Hertfordſhire, who died Feb. 1, 1720, and who by his Will ordered that his Eſtate, which was upwards of 400 l. a Year, ſhould be in the Poſſeſſion and Enjoyment of his Brothers, who are both Clergymen, and if they ſhould die, to come to his Nephew; but on the Expiration of 30 Years, when he ſuppoſed he ſhould come to Life again, to be returned to him, a Key being put in the Coffin to let himſelf out, and having ordered his Coffin to be affixed to a Beam in the Barn that he might conveniently riſe from the Dead. His Heirs being willing to give him every poſſible Chance for his reviving, did not bury him 'till ſeveral Days after the Time he had limited.

Laſt Week died in Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, aged 69, Mr. John Bourgett. His Death was occaſion'd by a Cow running at him as he walking to Hampſtead, and puſhing him into a Ditch with her Horns, the Bruiſes proved mortal. He uſed frequently, notwithſtanding his Age, to walk to the further End of Hampſtead to dine, and back again, which made him be known by the Name of the Walking Frenchman.

Capt. Drake, Commander of the Boſton Man of War of 40 Guns, will ſail in a few Days for St. John's, Newfoundland, where he is ſtationed, and is alſo appointed Governor of that Place.

Tueſday the Crew of the Mercury Man of War lately returned from their Station in New-England, conſiſting of 120, and ſince turned over to the Boſton, went in a Body to petition the Lords of the Admiralty for the Payment of their Wages due on the Mercury, before they entered on board the Boſton. Their Lordſhips acquainted them, that if they would repair on board without Delay, their Demands ſhould be complied with.

Capt. Harriſon, in the Tees, belonging to Stockton, with the Turner, Capt. Atkinſon, both ran on Shore in Cape la Hogue Bay, on the Coaſt of France, (with four French Ships, one Dutch, and an Engliſh Brig, who ſhared the like Misfortune) on Wedneſday Morning the 23d ult. and continued beating untill Monday the 28th, when Harriſon & Atkinſon both got off; but on proceeding for the firſt Engliſh Port, Harriſon foundered, and the Crew were taken up by Atkinſon, whoſe Ship and Cargo is greatly damaged.

The Academy of Belles Letters eſtabliſhed at Amiens in France, is going to examine whether Hiſtory, Antient or Modern Geography, or Metaphyſicks, can furniſh ſufficient Lights to prove, that England ever was a Part of the Continent, & a Medal of 600 Livres is ſtruck to be given to him who can beſt determine upon the Queſtion.

We hear from Tranquebar in the Eaſt-Indies, that an Indian Prince in that Country, dying lately, his Corps, richly habited, was brought forth in great Pomp, and laid on a Pile of Wood, &c. the Foundation of which was in a Pit dug for the Purpoſe. The Fire being kindled by the Bramins or Prieſts, with many ſuperſtitious Ceremonies, the Deceaſed's Wives (47) walked ſeveral times round it. They were all finely decorated with Jewels and Flowers, and inſpired Delight and Sorrow in the ſame Breaſt, for the cruel Cuſtom there is, that the ſame Fire which conſumes the Husband's Corpſe, ſhall likewiſe conſume all his living Wives. The principal Lady carried her Husband's Poniard, and, after an exhortary Speech for it's moderate Uſe, ſhe delivered it to the Prince Succeſſor. After which, invoking her Gods, and viewing, by turns, the Fire and the Spectators, ſhe jumped into the Flames with amazing Intrepidity. The ſecond, after ſhe had preſented her Jewels to her Brother Prince Tandaman, (whoſe Nature was too powerfully moved not to ſhed a Flood of Tears;) ſhe, crying Chiva! Chiva! (one of their Gods) ruſhed on her Fate as fearleſsly as the firſt. The reſt followed, but not all with epual Fortitude; one poor Creature in particular clung to one of the Chriſtian Spectators, imploring him to ſave her: But it was not in his Power, they forced her to her Deſtiny. This Barbarity ended, the next Day the Bramins collected the Bones, and with great Ceremony, caſt them into the Sea (wrapt in fine Linen) near Ramefuren Iſle. The Pit was then filled up, and a Temple erected on it, where Sacrifices are offered up in Honour of the Prince and his Wives.

Yeſterday 7-night Information being brought to Juſtice Fielding, that a great Number of idle Perſons were then aſſembled in a Public Gaming-houſe in the Strand, the Juſtice immediately ſent to the High Conſtable of Holborn Diviſion, who together with ſeveral other Conſtables, and a large Party of the Guards, went to the Houſe, where he ſeized 45 Perſons, many of whom were Tradeſmen; and, after having broke three Tables to pieces, brôt the Priſoners before the Juſtice, who committed 39 of them to Gatehouſe, and 6 were bailed. Under each of the Tables were found two private Springs, which thoſe who were in the Secret could touch, & ſtop the Turn-about when they pleaſed, and ſo fleece the Novices.

One of the above Perſons, endeavouring to eſcape, was dangerouſly wounded in the Groin by a Bayonet.

Tueſday the Report of the Malefactors under Sentence of Death in Newgate, was made by the Recorder Rich. Adams, Eſq; to his Majeſty in Council, when the ten following were ordered for Execution on Monday next, viz.

1. Field the Boxer, for Footpadding.
2. Wm Vincent, for a Street Robbery.
3. Rich. Parſons for returning from Tranſportation.
4. Jeremiah Sullivan, for forging a Seaman's Power of Attorney.
5, 6. Tho. Applegarth & Michael Sauce, for Robbery.
7. Daniel Davies, for a Robbery.
8, 9, 10. Clements, Weſtley, & Smith, for Burglaries.

Hugh Dunn, for forging and publiſhing a Bill of Exchange for 50 l. 18 s. 6 d. and John Hughes, for robbing Wm Laurence of a Hat near the Fleet-market, are ordered to be tranſported for Life; and Joſ. Farris, for ſtealing Plate, Gold Rings, & Money, from the Houſe of Joſeph Collingwood, to be tranſported for fourteen Years.

We hear the Boxing Amphitheatre will ſoon be ſuppreſſed, on a Suppoſition (not a chimerical one) that it may become a Nurſery for Villainy, &c.

Monday a Highwayman robbed ſeveral Perſons on Barnes and Clapham Commons. The firſt Gentleman he met with was Edward Pain, Eſq; of Bow-Church-Yard, as he was going in his Coach to Town, from whom he took his Watch and Money; but Mr. Pain deſiring the Seal, he handed it to him to cut off from the Watch. He then demanded of the Coachman his Watch, but being told, as he was a Servant, it was hard to take it from him, the Highwayman gave him two Shillings to drink. He afterwards robbed Sir Thomas Hankey and his Lady, the two Miſs How's, and ſeveral others; but about Twelve o'Clock coming up Duck Lane, Vaux Hall, and robbing two Gentlemen in two Poſt-Chaiſe's, in Sight of ſome People who were out a Shooting, they ſecured him, and carried him before Juſtice Hammond, who committed him to the New Jail. His Name is M'Donald, and eight Watches and a great many Guineas were found upon him. Deſiring to have ſome of the Money returned to keep him in Priſon, a young Gentleman, whom he had robbed in a Chariot of his Watch and Three Guineas, generouſly gave him the Guineas.

Laſt Saturday Rich. Butler, Edm. Hearne and Catherine Gauham, were committed to the Poultry Compter, for forging the Will of Tho. Williamſon, late belonging to his Majeſty's Ship Namur, deceaſed. The Woman is admitted Evidence.

On Sunday Night two Gentlemen in a Coach were attacked by a Gang of Fellows in Hounſditch. The Gentlemen, with the Aſſiſtance of the Coachmon and Watchmen, took two of them, one of whom has impeached his Accomplices, and the other was committed the next Day to Newgate.

Mrs. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Husband's Houſe in May-Fair, the Middle of October 1749, to an Apothecary's in South-Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room hung with Mourning, and is to continue there 'till Mr. Keith can attend her Funeral.——Several Perſons belonging to Churches and Chapels, together with many others, ſuppoſing the Marriages at May-Fair New Chapel detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to rave and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner as not to deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every thing they have ſaid tends only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding.—The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and turn on the Left-Hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for a Guinea as uſual, any Time 'till Four in the Afternoon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Little Chapel in May-Fair, near Hyde-Park Corner, oppoſite the Great Chapel, and within Ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country-Church Porch.

BANKRUPTS.

Richard Sture, of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, Merchant, Grocer & Dealer in Spirituous Liquors.

John Pearſon, of King's Lynn in the County of Norfolk, Ship-builder and Dealer in Timber.

Thomas Yeldall of London, Mercer.

George Wright, of Clapham, in the County of Surry, Victualler.

Richard Box, late of the City of Briſtol, Dealer and Chapman.

This Day are publiſhed,

A General Dictionary, Hiſtorical and Critical. In which a new and accurate Tranſlation of that of the celebrated Mr. Bayle, with the Corrections and Obſervations printed in the late Edition, is included; and interſperſed with ſeveral thouſand Lives, never before publiſhed. The whole containing the Hiſtory of the Moſt illuſtrious Perſons of all Ages and Nations; particularly thoſe of Great Britain and Ireland; with Reflections on ſuch Paſſages of Monſ. Bayle as ſeem to favour Scepticiſm and the Manichee Syſtem. By ſeveral Hands. To which are added Articles by George Sale, Gent. In Ten Volumes.

The Works of Mr. Tho. Southerne. In Two Volumes. Containing, The Loyal Brother: or, the Perſian Prince. The Diſappointment: or, the Mother in Faſhion. Sir Anthony Love: or, The Rambling Lady. The Wives Excuſe: or, Cuckolds make themſelves. The Maids laſt Prayer: or, Any rather than fail. The Fatal Marriage: or, the Innocent Adultery. Oronoko. The Ciſtern of Capua. And the Spartan Dame.

The Works of Mr. Thomas Otway. In Two Volumes. Containing all his Plays, Poems, and Love Letters.

The Works of Mr. Mountford's Plays. In Two Volumes. Containing, The Injur'd Lovers: or, the Ambitious Father. The Succeſsful Stranger. Greenwich Park. Edward the Third. Dr. Fauſtus. And Henry the Second, and fair Roſamond. To which is prefix'd, ſome Memoirs of the Life of Mountford.

Love Letters between a Nobleman and his Siſter; with the Hiſtory of their Adventures.

Thesaurus Dramaticus: Containing all the celebrated Paſſages, Similes, Deſcriptions, and other Poetical Beauties, in our famous Engliſh Plays, 2 vols.

Seneca's Morals, by way of Abſtract. With a Diſcourſe under the Title of an After-Thought.

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The only ſhort and infallible Cure for that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY *and all Scorbutic Humours, tho' arrived in the higheſt or moſt inveterate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without a ſenſible Evacuation, or the leaſt Purging, which, by an unaccountable Miſtake, is generally adviſed, altho' always found rather to encreaſe and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

Try the ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble, Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, do at once ſtrike at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy, and entirely deſtroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakneſs of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſomuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they aſſuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes, which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illneſſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and ereſt on the whole Machine, and as ſoon as taken, make the Patient pleaſantly lightſome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be ſure to have the Right, which, by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure, even by the very beſt Method and Medicines in uſual Practice, than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutions, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumpiton of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumptions which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old ſtubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they muſt aſſuredly may, by the taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendant Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail of perfectly curing the moſt ſtubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages, which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain, too much cannot be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and is ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will be complete Maſter of his own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Infury, whether all the Malignity of the foul Diſeaſe is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, This fam'd Balſamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's, (Mr. Radford being deceaſed) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles, againſt the Eaſt-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Aſk only for a 6s. Pot of Balſamic Electuary. No Letters anſwer'd, unleſs Poſt-paid.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and others

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

Son in-Law to the late Mr. JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Buſineſs,*

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The QUAKER's MAGAZINE,

This MAGAZINE *doth not* THY View *Accept*, *Like unto* Common Cooks, *with Meat* TWICE *Repeat*, *For, What Before* THY *View, is Here* NOW *Laid*, *Are Things*, NO MAGAZINE, *'ere Yet*, HAS SAID, *For*, WE *do Here Foretell, Like Cunning* Gypſies, MORE *than of* SUN, *or* MOON, *will be* ECLIPSED. *But, If by Chance*, WE *ſhould in* Our *Aſtrology Tell* FALSE, *Let This at Leaſt, be* OUR *Apology*, *That, Since* WE *don't in Writing*, SWEAR *a* Title, WE *be Excuſed, If Chance*, WE LIE *a Little.*—For, *Should Every One be* HANG'D, *hath* Told a LIE, FRIEND, *What wou'd then become of* THEE, *and I*? *This is Quite* NEW, *The* Preſent Time *it's* DATE *in*, *And*, Nothing *Coſts, For*, THEE *may'ſt have it* GRATIS.

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